

HEAVENLY BLESSINGS.

Gently as the falling dew
Comes at morn, comes at eve,
So he blest, ever new,
For the Lord receive.
Pleasantly with heavenly grace
Doth he us endue;
Say, "Fear not, ye comfortless!
I will come to you!"

Quietly His angels come,
Come in joy, come in woe,
God his mercy to each home
Freely doth bestow.
Welcome poverty or wealth!
Whoso earth we dwell,
So he gives us saving health,
All will yet be well.

Let the messenger of death
Call us soon, call us late,
Through the night of Christ our Lord,
We will calmly wait.
Sheltered in the Church of God,
On that Mother's breast
Let us learn; that dear abode
Gives the weary rest.

From the London Times Sept. 17.
THE OFFER

OF AN AMERICAN COMMISSION TO GARIBOLDI—BRITISH OPINION OF THE PRUDENCE OF THE CABINET MOVEMENT.

But here comes another 'let down,' really worse than any before. As if despairing of native genius or enterprise, the President at Washington has actually sent to ask Garibaldi to accept the post of Commander-in-chief, throwing into the bargain the emancipation of the slaves. It costs an effort to take in the extravagant oddity and the humiliating character of this proposal. Had the Government at Washington confessed their ignorance of war on the grand scale, and sent for a great tactician, even for one of the Piedmontese Generals, that would have only been what has often happened before. It might have been said that any American was more or less Garibaldi—that is, a man of personal powers and enterprise, but that the occasion required a Cialdini. But to send for Garibaldi is to confess a failure in the element supposed to be specially American. It is to confess that a man is wanted who will go at the enemy, and advance into its territory against overpowering odds. On any view of the case Garibaldi is not the man the Americans want. He has never yet attempted or desired to command a large army, and so our correspondent at Turin observed in our yesterday's columns, he has over and over again, like the Biblical hero Gideon, his army behind, and done his work with a select body, whose love and confidence would lead them anywhere after him.

What if he should throw himself into the American maelstrom, and find himself with a hundred thousand men, a divided public opinion and treachery in his camp, just as the smoldering indignation of Italy was breaking out, and calling him to Venice or to Rome? He would find how easy it is to give up the substance of the shadow, and to lose in an hour the opportunities of a life.

[From the London Herald, September 18.]

The whole army of the North is, in fact, disheartened by the advances that have been made by Garibaldi, and the terrible humiliation which Mr. Seward shuddered at when the idea of England's mediation in the American quarrel was broached sink into insignificance compared with the death-blow dealt by this grandiloquent politician at the pride and self-consciousness of every American patriot. What must be the effect of such manifest want of faith and courage in the Cabinet at Washington upon the Generals and Soldiers?

Speculation in Tennessee.—The Nashville Patriot has the following:

Several weeks ago we were furnished with information from an authentic source of a combination which had been formed in this city by men having more money than either patriotism or humanity, the object of which was to make a speculation in flour. The programme was to engage all the mills could manufacture and store it away. They argued that, having thus withdrawn the greater portion of the article from the market, flour would necessarily become scarce and in great demand. Then they would put it in the market and sell it at advanced prices. At the time the combination was formed, the best article of family flour was retelling in this market at six dollars per barrel—today it is selling at eight dollars. A like advance has taken place in the wholesale price. The speculation makes the difference, while the rest of the world is left to suffer. Thus, the speculators have made a fortune, while the poor people are suffering from the scarcity of flour.

Every day we learned that another speculator had been taken in. The object now is to get all the flour that is possible and to have it all sold at once. The speculators have now formed a new combination, the object of which is to get all the flour that is possible and to have it all sold at once. The speculators have now formed a new combination, the object of which is to get all the flour that is possible and to have it all sold at once.

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CLINGING TO YOUTH.—I abominate the

padding, rouged, dying old sham; but I heartily respect the man or woman, pensive and sad, as some little circumstance has impressed upon them the fact that they were growing old. A man or woman is a fool who is indignant at being called the old lady or the old gentleman, when these phrases state the truth; but there is nothing foolish or unworthy when some such occurrence brings it home to us, with something of a shock, that we are no longer reckoned among the young, and that the innocent and impressionable days of childhood (so well remembered) are beginning to be far away. We are drawing nearer, we know; to certain realities of which we speak much and feel little; the undiscovered country (humbly sought through the pilgrimage of life) is looming in the distance before. We feel that life is not common place, when it is regarded as the portal of eternity. And probably nothing will bring back the season of infancy and early youth upon any thoughtful man's mind so vividly as the same that he is growing old. How short a time since then I look at your great brown hand. It seems like yesterday since a boy companion (gray now) tried to print your name upon the little paw, and there was not room. You remember it (is five and twenty years since?) as it looked when it laid on the head of a friendly dog, two or three days before you found him poisoned and dead; and helped, not without tears, to bury him in the garden under an apple tree. You see, as plainly as you saw it then, his brown eye, as it looked at you in life for the last time. And as you feel these things, you quite unaffectedly and sincerely put off, time after time, the period at which you will accept it as a fact you are old. Twenty-eight, thirty, thirty-five, forty-eight mark years, on reading which you will still feel you are young. Many men honestly think that sixty-eight is the prime of life.

BEFORE me is a bouquet of beautiful flowers, containing many of Flora's choicest treasures. Among them are many gaudy colored ones, and some that are as exquisitely painted as the fairy-tinted shell from the depths of 'old ocean,' there are others as delicately wrought as gossamers. With the rest is a sprig of myrtle—without which no bouquet is complete—for who does not love it even more than his fairer sister, it is so plain yet so deliciously fragrant. Who has ever thought that in the interesting life history of Ruth she is nowhere said to be beautiful, 'fair to look upon,' as Sarah, Abraham's wife, was, or Rebecca? Still every artist paints her as more beautiful than any other of those splendid women of Israel. We are accustomed to think of her as equalling the queenly Ester, though not so regal in her beauty. Now I imagine that she was like this myrtle, though possessed of a plain countenance, the goodness of her heart, like the fragrance of the flower, made men call her beautiful. Her spirit irradiated her face, and shone in her eyes with a sweetened temper that made her loveliest of them all. What an example here is for young ladies who wish to be deemed beautiful. It is not the beauty of the face but of the heart that makes a lovely woman. It is the affections that we admire most in woman. There must be a bit of her heart in all things she doeth; and that a true woman's. It should vibrate on her tongue, shine sweetly from her eyes, drop benevolently from her hands, and be left scattered in her footsteps. Then, whenever she goeth, the rustling of her dress would play a sweet prelude to her coming, her words would be like songs of the affections, the words her hands perform like the blossoming of fragrant flowers. In her eyes we should behold soul-pictures, deep in meaning, calm and holy scenes, like the reflections in the crystal of mountain lakes. Her influence would be like fine undulations in the atmosphere, her acts would interweave the web of her life with that of all humanity, running through it like threads of fine gold.

A MAN WHO HAS FAILED.—Let a man fail in business, what a wonderful effect it has on his former friends and creditors! Men who have taken him by the arms, laughed and chatted with him by the hour, shrug up the shoulders and pass on with a chilling 'how do you do?' Every striver of a bill is hunted up and presented, that would not have seen daylight for months to come, but for the misfortune of the debtor. If it is paid, well and good—if not, the scowl of the sheriff, perhaps, meets him at the first corner. A man that never failed knows but little of human nature. In prosperity, he sails along whiffed by flattery and kind words from every side. He prides himself upon his good name, and spoliates character, and makes his name a name that has no enemy in the world. Alas! the change. He looks at the world in a different light when the reverses come upon him. He reads suspicion on every brow. He hardly knows how to rove; or whether to do this thing or that other; for there are spies about him, and a snarl is ready for him. To understand what kind of stuff the world is made of, a person must be unfortunate and see payment made in his life time. If he has been a failure, then they are made manifest. A failure is a moral slave; it brings a man under the power of the devil. A man who has failed, and pretended good will, is a man who is a real failure.

TEACH THE WOMEN TO SAVE.—There's the secret! A saving woman at the heat of a family the very best savings bank yet established—one that receives deposits daily and hourly, with no costly machinery to manage it. The idea of saving is a pleasant one; and if the women would cultivate and adhere to it; and thus, when they were not aware of it, would be laying the foundation of a competent security in a stormy time, and she'll be in a rainy day. The woman who goes to her own house has a large field to save in. The best way to make her comprehend it is for her to keep an account of current expenses. Probably not one wife in ten has an idea how much she expends of herself and family. Where from one or two thousand dollars are expended annually, there is a chance to save something if the attempt is only made. Let the housewife take the idea, act upon it, and strive over it and she will save many dollars—perhaps hundreds—were before she thought it impossible. This is a duty—not a prompting of avarice—a moral obligation that rests upon the woman, as well as the man; but it is a duty, we are sorry to say, that is cultivated very little, even among those who preach the most, and regard themselves as examples in most matters. 'Teach the women to save,' is a good enough maxim to be inserted in the next edition of 'Poor Richard's Almanac.'

MODEL OF A WIFE.—It is her happiness to be ignorant of all that the world calls pleasure; her glory is to live in the duties of a wife and mother; and she consecrates her days to the practice of social virtues. Occupied in the government of her family, she reigns over her family, she reigns over her husband by compliance, over her children by mildness, over her domestics by goodness. Her house is the residence of religious sentiments, of filial piety, of conjugal love, of maternal affection, of order, peace, sweet sleep and good health. Economical and studious, she prevents want and dissipates the evil passions; the indigent who present themselves at her door are never repulsed; the licentious avoid her presence. She has a character of reserve and dignity that makes her esteemed. She diffuses around her a mild warmth, a pure light, that vivify and illumine all that encircle her.

Happy the man who possesses such a wife, and can just appreciate her worth! happy the children just appreciate her worth! happy the children who are nurtured by her care and modeled by her counsel! happy the domestics who await her commands and enjoy her benevolence! and happy the society which holds in its bosom a being worthy of a better world!

WOMAN'S WRONG.—A proper moral training—one that shall educate the conscience to pronounce its verdict unhesitatingly upon the thoughts as well as upon acts, coupled with a mental discipline that shall assimilate to all truth and beauty and harmony, and weigh all things, whether moral, or intellectual, in the balance of right and purity—these are the great safeguards—as they are the noblest adornments of female loveliness. And upon the mother, chiefly, devolves the high responsibility. Commencing with the first dawn of intelligence in the infant and pursuing her steady course of discipline up through the passiveness of childhood, the impulsiveness of youth, and the vigorous individuality of maturity, she may mould the nature to her own model, or, at least, preserve it from the distortions of vice. Happy is the mother who fulfills her mission! Her name may be unpronounced in story, and the wide world may never learn of it; but on a record far more ennobling it shall stand entwined with the exalting 'well done' of her approving Master, and her children's children shall raise up and call her blessed.

BRIEF SPEECH.—When President Davis reached Fairfax station, upon his return home recently, he was greeted with cheer after cheer by the troops in that vicinity. Nothing would satisfy them but a speech, and he responded as follows: 'Soldiers: Generals Beauregard and Johnston are here, the orators of the day. They speak from the mouths of cannon, of muskets, and of rifles; and when they speak the country listens. I will be silent.'

Who Suffers Most?—Provisions and groceries are selling very low at the North and very high at the South. The South can infinitely better afford to buy them at the enhanced rates than the North can to sell them at the reduced ones.

Per contra, cotton is selling in the Southern market at from 9 to 12 cents, and in the Northern at 22 cents. The South can better afford to sell the royal staple at 6 cents than the North can to buy it at 22 cents.

All this is the fruit of the Yankee war. Which side suffers most from the change? Which is the most badly hurt?

Integers in New York.—A late number of the New York Herald puts the imports of the year for the week ending Sept. 10, at \$4,000,000, or five times as large as the imports for the same week of the year 1861.

A Man of Peace.—A man of peace is a man who is not a man of peace.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Abbeville District.—Citation.

By WILLIAM HILL, Esq., Ordinary of Abbeville District.

WHEREAS, Mary Busby, has applied to me for Letters of Administration, of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Lewis Busby, deceased, late of the District aforesaid.

These are therefore, to cite and admonish all and singular, the kindred and creditors of the said deceased, to be and appear before me, at our next Ordinary's Court for the said District, to be holden at Abbeville Court House, on the 11th of November next, to show cause, if any, why the said administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand and seal, this 24th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and in the eighty-fifth year of American Independence.

WILLIAM HILL, O. A. D.

Ordinary's Office, Oct. 24, 1861.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

ABBEVILLE DISTRICT.

In Equity

Alexander Patterson, et al. } Bill for Partition

John Patterson, et al. }

PURSUANT to Order of Court I will sell at Abbeville Court House, at public outcry, on Saturday, the 10th day of November next, (4) the Tract of Land on which Joseph Patterson, dec'd, lived, lying on Long Creek, near Patterson's Bridge, containing 100 Acres, more or less, and bounded by lands of Archibald Brady, John Williams, and others.

TERMS—A credit of 1, 2 and 3 years, interest from day of sale. Purchaser to give bond with at least two good sureties and mortgage of premises to secure the purchase money: pay the costs in Cash, and pay for notes.

WM. H. PARKER, C.E.A.D.

Commissioner's Office, Oct. 9, 1861.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Abbeville District.—Citation.

By WILLIAM HILL, Esq., Ordinary of Abbeville District.

WHEREAS, Henry B. Nickles and Sarah Nickles, have applied to me for Letters of Administration, of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of William C. Nickles, late of this District aforesaid, deceased.

These are therefore, to cite and admonish all and singular, the kindred and creditors of the said deceased, to be and appear before me, at our next Ordinary's Court for the said District, to be holden at Abbeville Court House, on the 1st day of Nov. next, to show cause, if any, why the said administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand and seal, this 16th day of Oct. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and in the 85th year of Sovereignty and Independence of the State of South Carolina.

WILLIAM HILL, O. A. D.

Ordinary's Office, Oct. 16, 1861.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Abbeville District.—Citation.

By WILLIAM HILL, Esq., Ordinary of Abbeville District.

WHEREAS, James T. Barnes, has applied to me for Letters of Administration, of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Newton J. Barnes, late of this District aforesaid, deceased.

These are therefore, to cite and admonish all and singular, the kindred and creditors of the said deceased, to be and appear before me, at our next Ordinary's Court for the said District, to be holden at Abbeville Court House, on the 4th day of Nov. inst., to show cause, if any, why the said administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand and seal, this 16th day of Oct. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and in the 85th year of the Sovereignty and Independence of the State of South Carolina.

WILLIAM HILL, O. A. D.

Ordinary's Office, Oct. 14, 1861.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

ABBEVILLE DISTRICT.

In Equity.

Wm. H. Ramsey, } Bill for Sale of Property.

Gustava Stevens, } and others.

PURSUANT to Order of Court, I will sell at Abbeville Court House on Sale Day in November next, (4) that parcel or tract of land, with the mill thereon, situated and lying on Rocky Creek, near Lowndesville, containing twenty three acres more or less, formerly owned by Christian Barnes & Co., and bounded by lands of Wm. C. Colby, Wm. P. and J. Kennedy and others.

TERMS—A credit of 1, 2 and 3 years, interest from day of sale. Purchaser to give bond with at least two good sureties and mortgage of the premises to secure the purchase money; pay costs in Cash, and pay for papers.

WM. H. PARKER, C.E.A.D.

Commissioner's Office, Oct. 9, 1861.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

ABBEVILLE DISTRICT.

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WM. H. PARKER, C.E.A.D.

Commissioner's Office, Oct. 9, 1861.

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WM. H. PARKER, C.E.A.D.

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WM. H. PARKER, C.E.A.D.

Commissioner's Office, Oct. 9, 1861.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

ABBEVILLE DISTRICT.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Abbeville District.—Citation.

By WILLIAM HILL, Esq., Ordinary of Abbeville District.

WHEREAS, Mary Busby, has applied to me for Letters of Administration, of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Lewis Busby, deceased, late of the District aforesaid.

These are therefore, to cite and admonish all and singular, the kindred and creditors of the said deceased, to be and appear before me, at our next Ordinary's Court for the said District, to be holden at Abbeville Court House, on the 11th of November next, to show cause, if any, why the said administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand and seal, this 24th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and in the eighty-fifth year of American Independence.

WILLIAM HILL, O. A. D.

Ordinary's Office, Oct. 24, 1861.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

ABBEVILLE DISTRICT.

In Equity

Alexander Patterson, et al. } Bill for Partition

John Patterson, et al. }

PURSUANT to Order of Court I will sell at Abbeville Court House, at public outcry, on Saturday, the 10th day of November next, (4) the Tract of Land on which Joseph Patterson, dec'd, lived, lying on Long Creek, near Patterson's Bridge, containing 100 Acres, more or less, and bounded by lands of Archibald Brady, John Williams, and others.

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Commissioner's Office, Oct. 9, 1861.

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WHEREAS, Henry B. Nickles and Sarah Nickles, have applied to me for Letters of Administration, of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of William C. Nickles, late of this District aforesaid, deceased.

These are therefore, to cite and admonish all and singular, the kindred and creditors of the said deceased, to be and appear before me, at our next Ordinary's Court for the said District, to be holden at Abbeville Court House, on the 1st day of Nov. next, to show cause, if any, why the said administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand and seal, this 16th day of Oct